The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. A. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1nd-1y

C. I. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st. opposite "Carolinian" office. v1nd-1y

W. M. HERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1nd-1y

J. C. L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, three doors from Main. v1nd-1y

D. W. C. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his res. on South Main st. v1nd-1y

D. E. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1nd-1y

D. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Hollow Hill; residence, Birthplace st. v1nd-1y

D. E. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Co.'s store, cor. Road and Birthplace sts. v1nd-1y

D. E. H. McINTOSH physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1nd-1y

D. E. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolina Institute building. v1nd-1y.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LARDYEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1nd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1nd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. ETHERIDGE & Bro., drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1nd-1y

D. E. JAMES S. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c., South West corner Church and Road Sts. 45-1y

D. E. GRUMBLING & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East corner of Main and Road Sts. 45-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main. v1nd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, &c., &c., corner Road and Birthplace sts. v1nd-1y

S. WISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1nd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1nd-1y

D. E. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1nd-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1nd-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly, Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1nd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1nd-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1nd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1nd-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1nd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1nd-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1nd-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Gallery of Art, over Butt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B Culpepper. Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, C. W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

Churches.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday, after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Lodges.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achoree, No 14, I. O. of I. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

Superior Court—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Boushall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

Superior Court—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, M V B Gilbert; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

Superior Court—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hoffer; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, R A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

Superior Court—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Hollomon, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

Superior Court—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George E Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

Superior Court—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stalcup, Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm C Eborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

Superior Court—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

Superior Court—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cornelius Gunrikin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

Superior Court—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

Superior Court—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

Superior Court—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mellon; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Phelps; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goodlet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

Superior Court—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 14 January, 1869.

W. E. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HOWARD, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

M. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cyborn L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

Officers.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges, Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Judges—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

Solicitors—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Courts are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Newbern; Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

[For the North Carolinian.]

Memory.

Alone, all alone this beautiful night
Save the bright gems of heaven, that gleam on my sight—
And the soft breathing zephyrs now sporting along,
Is all that I have save the night-bird's song.

Fit hour O Memory, for thee to unfold
Thy volume, whose mysteries have never been told,
I know they are treasures to thee very dear
Tho' we find here a smile, blotted there by a tear.

With the cords of my heart all tremblingly weak,
I pause on a page, its records to seek,
And trace there a cloud that enveloped my soul,
And from it awhile all mirthfulness stole.

But over again—what a page of sunlight,
Its beauties unmarr'd, all its visions are bright:
The cloud has been scattered, Love's beautiful dream
Encircles each wavelet of life's ebbing stream.

Thus page after page, is swiftly laid by
Some stamped with a smile, and some with a sigh,
'Til I gaze on a page, where the cords of my heart
Cease to tremble, but draw as though they would part.

Ah! dark are the hours you're registered here
Those moments of suffering, and then the cold bier,
And I look wildly back, on days ere the light
Of my soul was extinguished, that left it in night.

They give me again the round rosy cheek,
The soft sunny hair, and blue eyes so meek—
And I hear the sweet voice of my own darling boy
As I clasp him again to my bosom with joy.

The sound of his footsteps is still in my ear,
The peals of his gay, happy laugh lingers near,
And then at my knee, I see his form there
With little hands clasped and lisping his prayer.

To tell me that form will ne'er kneel there again—
That those lips now are lisping in angelic strain;
That a band of bright cherubs encircle His throne,
And the brightest of all, in the spirit I moan.

Close Memory thy pages of registered years,
I can trace them no more, through these fast falling tears—
Thy truths to my soul are like barb'd arrows cast,
Yet ye breath of a Love that can soften the past.

ORA O'LEAN.

BLOSSOM HILL, Va.

Selected Story.

Death by Agreement.

Some thirty or forty years ago, Rev. Thos. P. Hunt figured as a temperance lecturer. He was a Virginian by birth, and a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion. His personal appearance was peculiar. In childhood sickness produced a weakness in his back, which resulted in deformity. He was thereby hump backed, of short body and of unusually long arms. Such a misfortune often tends to sour the disposition. But on the other hand deformity sometimes is the connecting link between the outward world and some of the noblest souls of the race. Of such was Mr. Hunt. His large heart was said to beat in sympathy for the woes of his fellow men, especially the inebriate, but woe to the liquor vender, whenever he met him. Such a storm as he never heard in his bar-rooom would pour on him from the man who feared none of the craft, drunk or sober.

Mr. Hunt, as was to have beeen expected from his vocation, traveled much. In the time between the years 1830 and 1840 he visited Wilmington, N. C. In the town there were 38 devotees of the bottle, who styled themselves "The gloriour 38." This association stuck up posters calling a meeting at a certain ale house nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church on the Lord's day for the purpose of singing the 100th psalm, and of taking measures to give Hunt a leather medal (a cow-hide.) The meeting was held. The next Saturday two drunkards died suddenly, and were buried on Sunday. On the same evening (Sunday) "The glorious 38" held another meeting. On the next Saturday another drunkard died, and was buried on Sunday. On the Friday night previous to his death Hunt was sent for in an awful storm of rain, thunder and lightning to see him. I will here let Mr. Hunt tell in his own words the remainder of the fearful story, premising with the remark that it is doubtful whether the English language can produce a more graphic picture of horrors:

"I found him in awful agonies, his nervous system greatly excited, and his mind filled with dreadful forebodings of approaching death and eternal sorrow. I endeavored to soothe him, and partially succeeded, so that about 2 o'clock A. M., he fell into a kind of sleep, if that hard suffocating breathing, and heaving, and twitching, and jerking, which continued during his slumbers could be called sleep. His heart broken wife like a ministering angel, was watching by his side. He suddenly awoke in awful horrors. His mind was wild, and affrighted and wandering. Every movement in the room caused him to start with horror. He would clinch his fists, grit his teeth, compress his lips, knit his brows; then seizing the bed-posts would piteously beseech 'to save him from them.'

He was under the impression that the officers of Justice were in pursuit of him to arrest him for the commission of some infamous crime. Then he apprehended that God was gazing on him in anger. He tried in vain to avoid the gaze. Turn which way he would, close his eyes, bury his head under the clothes, still he saw those holy, pierceing eyes beaming wrath upon him. He could hear the call for judgment. It was louder than any sounds mortals ever heard. Useless it was to stop his ears; the sound rose fearfully distinct above the roaring and bursting of the storm then raging in its violence. He was certain that a legion of devils was about to dash at him, and drag him, reluctant as he was, in all his sins to meet his God and his doom.

With unnatural strength and activity, he started from his bed to flee, and hide himself in death from the indescribable torment and horrors of the moment. His wife threw her arms around him to arrest his flight. He seized her by the throat, and with an unyielding grasp, and demon laugh, held at arms length, exclaiming, "off, off." Her face turned purple; her tongue lolled out; her eyes became blood shot. But he held on laughing and exclaiming with loud shouts, "off, off." Violent measures had to be employed to rescue her. During this storm of the elements, both without and within the affrighted children were huddled in a corner, joining their screams to the more than frightful catastrophe.

He afterwards became more calm. He desired to give his drinking companions a parting admonition. They refused to come! They dared not witness his death! He solicited me to preach his funeral, and at his burial to warn his companions for him to forsake their thoughts and ways. 'They will come,' he said 'to my funeral, although they are unwilling to witness the death from which I desire to warn them.' Just before his death, he desired his wife to remind me of his wish, and not to fail to fulfill it.

I endeavored to do it faithfully, plainly, affectionately. They felt it; tears stood in their eyes, They thought they would heed it, but they did not.

They hardened themselves against the truth.

On the way to the grave, two of them were conversing about the recent alarming deaths and burials.

'I wonder,' said one, 'who will die next?'

'I will,' said the other, 'if you will agree to die the Saturday after, so that Hunt may keep his hand in of preaching temperance.'

Jestingly it was agreed to. They went from the grave-yard into the grog-shop. There were desperate darings in their doings. That Sabbath night, however they had sinned before, they transgressed against warning and conscience. They sinned hard. Their revel had been seldom exceeded for noise and blasphemy. The uproar was furious.

During the progress of the debauch when every subject holy and profane, had for a while became exhausted, it was remarked that two of them had agreed to die on the succeeding Saturdays and be buried on Sunday for the honor of the 38. They were both called upon by acclamation to pledge themselves to their work.

The glasses were filled; one arose and volunteered thus to die. Amidst shouts of approbation, the glasses were drained and again filled.

The second then arose, glass in hand, and gave "Here is for the honor of 38; success to the cause and a pledge to die the Saturday after——!"

Demons might envy the laugh and fiends be affrighted at the shrieks and stamps and yells and howls, that followed the toast.

They drank a glorious resurection to the drunkard—eternal infamy upon all temperance men! They called their hellish bacchanal 'the Last Supper.' The evening passed away in sin, the week ended in death.

Strange to say the first man died on Saturday. In the final struggle, in the ravings of *mania a potu*, he believed himself riding with the Devil to hell, and raising himself to the posture of a race rider, he shouted, 'I have beat him! I have won,' and fell back a corpse.

He was buried on Sunday.

When his companion who had volunteered to follow him, heard of his death, he was so much alarmed as to take his bed, and for a while it was thought that he would die. By skillful treatment he revived, and on Saturday morning was in the market purchasing provisions. Some one met him and began to joke, 'what you here? Had you not better be at home? Did you not know that you had to die to-day?'

'It may be fun for you,' he replied, 'but not so for me. I would give the world if I could live throughout to-day. I was merely jesting when I agreed to die But so was ——, and he is gone.'

He became sad and disponding, went home took his bed, and before sundown was a corpse."

Communicated.

Letter from an Occasional Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 16, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Naturalization bill, as finally concurred in by both Houses, does not transfer the powers of naturalization from the States to the Federal Courts, although it gives the latter the power of appointing special agents, who are to attend every election, to look after naturalization and other frauds in all elections for United States officers. These agents are to be appointed in all cities excees ding twenty thousand inhabitants.

THE CURRENCY BILL,

as finally perfected, provides for an increase of fifty-four millions of bank-note currency, retires forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates, redistributes twenty-five millions from the excess held by the North and East to the South and West, and provides for free banking on a four per cent gold bond. It does not inflate the volume of currency a dollar. Legal-tender notes will take the place of the three per cents as the blank reserve, while the additional bank notes will supply the place of the legal tenders thus withdrawn, to which, however, must be added twenty per cent. more as reserve for the aforesaid new issue of bank notes. In this way the present equilibrium of the volume of currency is preserved, being neither contracted nor expanded. According to a statement prepared at the Treasury, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, will gain in the re-distribution of the twenty-five millions, while Masachnsetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, will lose. The bill makes the redistribution gradual, and on basis of the new cencus.

THE ARMY BILL.

The principle change wrought in the army bill is the restoration of the old pay roll, so that the salaries of General Sherman and Sheridan remain unaffected. The regulations for paying and mustering out officers are also unchanged. The maximum of the army is thirty thousand men, reducing the expenses of the military establishment four millions of dollars a year.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the funding bill, harmonized on a bill to fund the public debt, and agreed on the main parts as follows: The issue of one thousand million of four per cent. bonds, running thirty years; three hundred millions at five per cent. running ten years. The bill provides for no foreign agencies, and the compulsory section requiring a change of securities is stricken out. The interest on gold deposits in House bill is reduced from three to two and a half per cent. The section relating to future national banks was stricken out, placing the latter under the control of the new currency act.

THE NEW TAX-TARIFF BILL.

as finally perfected, and as it becomes a law, abolishes special taxes on bankers, brokers, foreign brokers, foreign insurance agents, patent-rights dealers, pawnbrokers, keepers of hotels, inns, or taverns, proprietors of places of public amusement, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, lottery dealers, jugglers, licenses for cigar and tobacco dealers, &. In the tariff line the duty on pig iron is fixed at seven dollars per ton, being two dollars less than the existing law. On Bessemer steel rails it is fixed at twenty-eight dollars per ton. On sugar not above No. 7 the duty is one and three-fourths cents per pound; above No, 7. two cents per pound; above No. 10, two and three-quarter cents; above No. 16, three and a quarter cents; and on all refined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound. On molasses the duty is five cents per gallon. On cotton threads, hair cloths, &., the duty is increased.

THE INCOME TAX.

In the House this week during the consideration of the Tax bill, the Senate amendment fixing the income tax 2½ per cent., with an exemption of $2,000, was agreed to. The House also concured with the Senate in an amendment striking out the $500 limitation allowed for house-rent. Under the existing law, actual house-rent paid can be deducted from the amount of income.

Miscellaneous.

Do the People Respect and Support the Principles of Henry Clay?

In answering the above question, we submit a few facts deemed worthy of consideration.

1. One of the best evidences of their adherence to painciple by the people of this District, is, that they have for thirty years uniformly and undeviatingly, we believe, sustained the great leading *principles* of that noble patriot, Henry Clay. If, in any instance, they have seemingly departed therefrom, they have approached it as nearly as they could, under the circumstances. Those principles lie deep in the hearts of these people; and any party or influence whose efforts and tendency is to trample them under foot, will fail to receive the support of those who yet adhere to or respect them. For this reason alone, the people of this District, who love and cheerish these principles, can never support the Democratic or Conservative party, in direct opposition, as it is, to them.

2. But there is a party which does adopt and support them in the main. It is the National Republican party. This is evident to every intelligant, reflecting mind. The turn taken in the general politics and party tactics of the day clearly and fully shows that. Besides this, a reference to the platform of principles laid down in the carlier days of the Republiparty attests it. In their Convention, preparatory to the great campaign of 1860, the Republican party adopted the following, among other resolutions, to which we ask the attention of the careful and candid reader:

Resolved, That the *maintenance of the Federal Constitution* is assential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and shall be preserved; that we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truths that all are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men *to secure the enjoyments of these rights.*

On all occasions Mr. Clay urged the great importance of the principles of this resolution.—But as all parties claimed that, we pass to the third of the series:

Third, That to the *Union of the States* this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold *in abhorance all schemes for disunion*, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so *often* made by the *Democratic members* of Congress *without rebuke*, and *with applause* from their political associations; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in ease of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principal of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

The fundament doctrine of the maintenance of the *Union of the States* inviolate and forever, as declared in this resolution, was ever the chief corner-stone in Mr. Clay's political fabric. His unqualified detestation of every act and tendency to secession, *nullification* or disunion, was plainly and emphatically in his latter ones, as he saw the cloud rising higher assuming seriously threatening proportions. Every patriot must now exclaim, O, that the deluded and overexcited people of the South, had heeded his timely admonitions!

But the 5th resolution of the Republican party, in Convention assembled, is equally pointed and emphatic:

Fifth. That the present Democratic Aministration has far exceded our *worst apprehensions* in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a *sectional interest*, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in person; in its attempts at the enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the *intervention of Congress* and the federal courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

True, the patriot of Ashland had then in 1860, been dead about esght years. But his well known opposition to the principle here condemned, and his well known condemnation of former Democratic administrations, of which the Buchanan one was simply a repetition, will attest the position of the Republican party as in unison with that of Mr. C's on the subject of the resolution.

One of the great leading features in Mr. Clay's political creed was protection to American Industry.

The following resolution expresses the views of the Republican party on that question:

Twelth. That while providing revenue for the support of the general government, by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports *as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country*; and we commend the policy of national exchange which *secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward* for their skill, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

This resolution, it is seen, expresses his precise sentiments entertained and promulgated with so much zeal and ability in Congress and before the people, as one of his cardinal principles.—Its wisdom, justice and sound policy has been acknowledged and adopted by those who uniformly adhered to him on principle, against the party who always opposed it and denounced its friends for its advocacy.

Another resolution of the series is in the following words:

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvement of a national character required for the accomadation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

No subject was dearer to that great statesman and his true political friends, than internal improvements, as contributing materially to the advantage, to the development of the vast resources of the country. Hence the principles embodied in the above and the following resolution adopted, and as far as practicable, carried into effect by the National Republican party of the country:

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively *demanded by the interest of the whole country*; that the federal government *ought to render immediate and efficient aid* in its construction, and that, as a preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

The waters of the Pacific and of the Atlantic oceans are *now* connected under the national, patriotic and benign principles of Henry Clay, and of the Republican party, *against* the "strict construction" doctrines and teaching of the Democratic party, a comparatively few individuals in that party excepted, and these latter, are of course out of their proper sphere. By means of that enterprise, carried on most successfully even in the midst of the war, is the means of extending a valuable intercourse between the great Eastern and Western sections of the country. Such *were* the principles of the statesman of Kentucky, such *are* the principles of the National Republican party of the present day. Where then *could* a follower of Henry Clay *from principle*, now place himself in party position, but in the Republican party, against the ever negative, "str

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY, 28, 1870.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Call attention to the following new advertisements

and J. J. Winner's advertisement.

Notice to Fruit Distillers.

Farmers' Attention!

Land Sale.

Notice.

Local and Personal.

Our Ship Yards are busy repairing vessels.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN is having the Brick hauled for his new house.

Remember that next Thursday is Election day. Go to the polls early.

If any of our friends have failed to register, let them attend to it without delay.

Dr. J. M. BANKS, of Colusa, Cal., will please accept our thanks for late San Francisco papers.

Within the past week five more properties have been sold to Northern men.

There is now a fine opening here for a Hard Ware Store. An enterprising man could make it profitable.

HARRY MESSENGER has shown us a cucumber measuring fourteen inches in length and twelve inches in circumference. Who can beat it?

The Boiler of the Steam Saw Mill of Wm. PARIS & Bro's, at Nixonton, blew up on Friday evening last. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Wood cut in suitable lengths for stoves. Send in your orders to the Yankee Store.

Those who planted Broom Corn are about to realize a good crop. Our friend JOHN RUSSELL has brought a sample to our office; already measuring 13 feet.

Parties wishing to send money to Norfolk, Baltimore, or any other point, can do so by depositing in Bank here and sending their check. It won't cost them anything, and besides it will be safer.

Boiling hot—the political caudrons. The politicians seem determined to "even up" with the weather. Let us feel thankful that it is only eight days until the election.

In reply to the inquiry of a correspondent we would say that HORACE GREELEY was born at Amherst, N. H., February 3d, 1811, and is therefore in his sixtieth year. He started the Daily Tribune in April 10, 1841.

The article of "Theologian" is unavailable. To his personal question we reply that, in our opinion, if a man's religion is worth having he should keep it, bury and not make a fuss about it. The empty bottle that rattles the most usually contains the least liquor.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN understands itself, and "he thinks he do," he is in pursuing "the even tenor of his way," turning neither to the right nor to the left, heeding not the querulously Old Fogy grumblers. There can be no standing still. Onward and upward.

Our young friend WILLIE WILLIAMS, a time and employee in our office during the session a Page in Congress returned. We are glad to see that he is getting along well. He gives an interesting account of the public men of the day he became acquainted with.

We again hear complaints from our Nixonton patrons that they do not receive their papers regularly—that others take them out of the package. We know this was stopped. There is no more honorable way of getting to Nixonton than that of the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

In our last issue we have had the pleasure of gentlemen visiting us: Capt. L. RAYNE, W. H. SMITH Esq., of Wilmington, and Dr. of Wallsboro, Pa. We are glad to know that the weather is much cooler up at the North just now. We do not have the extremes of heat in summer that is prevalent at the North.

A new opening here just for an experienced, energetic, sober man. A man of this description can hire and take charge of a Saw Mill on such terms as he desires, and could make it the most successful Academy. Here is a better opening for a man having the requisite qualifications.

The Concert under the auspices of the Band in Clark's Hall on Monday evening was decided success. The music in the evening was excellent and the tableaux on the stage were well performed. The pieces "Put him out" were well rendered and "Good for Nothing" came up to perfection. There was a full house and every body appeared pleased with the entertainment.

We will remember a particular word in spelling assigned by our teacher in the days of going to school. We were kept in two minutes, and the art of spelling a word which has been spelled by nearly the whole human race. In looking at the page we observed that the word ended in *ise* except *exercise*. We shall never forget how to spell that word. But for all that the types, that unaccountable freak, will sometimes misspell them for us. The naughty types!

Bill timber cut on the shortest notice, by the Land & Lumber Company.

Very fine pictures are being taken at WINNER'S Gallery. See his announcement of prices reduced.

We learn that a colored child was accidentally scalded to death, on Road Street, last week.

We are asked by the Members of the Band to return their thanks to Mr. W. H. CLARK for the loan of his Hall on Monday night last.

Hand in your advertisements and let people know what you are doing, what you are going to do, or what you *can* do.

Our townsmen W. H. CLARK and C. B. BROTHERS, delegates to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at Goldsboro, have returned. They report an interesting time.

Assistant Assessor JONES publishes an important notice to the Distillers in his division. Application for the necessary documents should be made at once.

All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand at the Mills of the Land & Lumber Company. Orders received at the Yankee Store.

Hon. C. L. COBB speaks at Edenton to day, and at Gatesville to morrow. We continue to receive encouraging accounts of his progress through the campaign.

The Rev. THOS. P. HUNT alluded to in the story on our first page is an old acquaintance of the editor. He is still living, residing near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A new Watch Maker's shop has been opened at this place. See card in our advertising columns. Mr. WINNER is a first class workman. He has had large experience.

We call the attention of all wishing to have Books, phamphlets, &c., bound in good style, to the advertisement of JOHN WALTERS, of Norfolk, Va., in this issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The public examination of Teachers for the Schools of this county began at the Examiner's office on Monday, and will continue during the balance of the week. Mr. VAUGHAN is endeavoring to perform his full duty.

In reply to our Gatesville correspondent we would say that when we talk Railroad we *mean* it. We are in earnest. As soon as the election is over we propose devoting more time and attention to the subject. The doubting Peters will yet be convinced.

Dried and corned beef, the nicest ever brought to this market, for sale at the Yankee Store.

Our friend R. F. OVERMAN, Esq., has presented us a natural curiosity—a King Crab from Nag's Head. It is a very large specimen, having the body covered by a large, hard tortoise-like shell, on which are barnacles and three perfect oysters. It is a rare specimen of the *crustaceous* family.

The fine and elegant Steamer "Ella" will make an Excursion to Nag's Head, leaving Franklin Depot on Friday morning Aug. 5th, touching at E. City at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. She will leave Nag's Head on Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving in due time at all points. The Elizabeth City Band will accompany the Excursion.

Call at the Yankee Store and see the new stock of Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., just opened at the Yankee Store.

The anniversary exercises of Republican Star Lodge of Odd Fellows at this place on the 20th inst., was a very creditable affair. In full regalia the members, officers, &c., paraded our principal streets. In the evening they were addressed by Rev. W. H. PITTS and THOMAS A. SYKES, Esq., after which they partook of a grand supper. We understand this Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

The condition of affairs in this City and County are in a hopeful condition. Gradual and salutary changes—all for the better—are manifest all around us. The spirit of progress is awakened—progress in the philosophy of agriculture, in the mechanic arts, in the development of all the latent riches of our country, as well as in the economy of government. Education too is laying open her store of priceless treasures to all—the rich and the poor. Liberal views in all things, and liberal plans and principles, are being taught and adopted. Slowly but surely the good work goes on.

While the heat here has been somewhat oppressive, we have not began to suffer as the people have in most parts of the North. Here we have a refreshing breeze and pleasant nights for sleeping. The New York *Times* of the 22d says:

The mortality from sun-strokes in this city during the last ten days is without parallel. Thirty-five deaths in a single day from this cause alone, partially indicates the trying heat through which we are passing. It must be remembered, too, that the actual number of recorded deaths, traceable directly to the heat, represents only a fraction of the injury to health and life which the weather has occasioned. The ratio of sun-strokes to sickness of a less decided type, but resulting from the heat, does not perhaps exceed one to a hundred; while the unfavorable effect produced upon persons already ill is incalculable. Startling as is the exceptional record of mortality, then, it affords no criterion of the suffering endured or the injury which has really been inflicted.

The "City of Brotherly Love" is just now indulging in a passion for slaying dogs, which is sad to behold. Forty canines were slain in one day for no other offense than being free, and a humane citizen, who interfered with the bloody work, was promptly arrested and held to answer for his grievious offense against the majesty of the law.

Don Juan Foster, of Carlifornia, can ride twenty-seven miles on his own grounds—in a straight line, too.

A Cincinnatti buck has owned up in court to spending $35,000 on a fast woman with whom he became infatuated.

Vincennes, Ind., has a brass band "composed entirely of young men who have no knowledge whatever of music."

A teacher, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts its shell when it has outgrown it, said: "What do you do when you outgrow your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no," replied the little one: "we let out the tucks."

A CARD.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby declare myself an independent Republican candidate for a seat in the next (Forty-Second) Congress of the United States.

I hold to, and believe in, the great principles of the Republican Party but I do neither believe in, nor will I uphold, the wasteful extravagance and flagrant mi-application of the treasure of the people, that has obtained in the working and organization of the party; nor can I, with a clear conscience, longer sustain what I have reason to believe is corrupt and extravagant in the administration of our own State government, and especially the onorous taxation, County, State and Federal, imposed upon our people, not to meet the needs of the Government, but as I fear, to pay and pamper a useless horde of officers.

I believe that it is the bounden duty of every good citizen in the United States to use his utmost endeavors to suppress disorder, and to promote harmony and good feeling throughout the entire Country; and, believing that the greatest step to that end, would be universal amnesty by the Congress of the United States, for all past political offences, I hereby pledge myself if elected, to use my whole influence to secure the passage of that act, and to reduce taxation to the lowest possible working rate.

I take this step after mature deliberation and consultation with Republicans in whose judgment and Republicanism, I have the fullest confidence; not to give factious opposition, nor to produce disorganization, but with sincere desire to assist in purging the Republican Party of the impurities which have been infused into it by the controlling influence of the bad men into whose hands it has fallen; and to regenerate and purify it in the hands of honest men.

Respectfully,
TIMOTHY MORGAN.

Hertford, N. C., July 7, 1870.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r

John R. Caint, Portsmouth; E. Bidleman, Bloomsburg, Pa.; D. Bell, Chas. W. Pettit, Norfolk, Va.; R. Cadugan, Roanoke Island; Jos. A. Addy; F. M. Cook; M. V. B. Gilbert, Currituck; Samuel Pumphrey, Norfolk, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSEL PRO'R.

L. Bache, Mr. Smith, Wm. Bache, Wellsborough, Pa.; A. C. Moore, Norfolk, Va.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending July. 23.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on July, 18th 92° in shade.
July, 22d—72°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. 83°

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	20
" Rib side	18
" Shoulder	16
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	20 @ 22
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" N. Y. State	45 @ 50
Beeswax—₱ lb	25 @ 30
Beans—white Navy,	2,50
Corn—₱ bbl.	2,50 @ 3,00
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	1,00
Cheese—₱ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—No. blocked	2,00
" in seed, ₱ lb.	18
" in bale,	19
" in bbl.	17
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	12
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family	8,50 @ 9,50
Blue Fish 10 ₱lbs	6,00 @ 7,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	5,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flax seed—₱ bu	2,00
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	12 @ 13
" Green	5 @ 6
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl.	2,00
" Shell, "	1,00
" Philp. "	2,50
Meal—₱ bu. 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	60
Peas—Black ₱ bu	1,00
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	30 @ 35
Potatoes—New ₱ bu.	75 @ 1,00
" Sweet "	75 to 1,00
Rags—₱ lb.	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Rosin—old ₱ lb.	2,50
Shingles—16 inch. bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,00 to 2,25
" " 12 "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,00
Salt—T. I., per bu.	75
Tallow—₱ lb.	8 @ 9
Wool—₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Wood—₱ cord	2,50 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoppon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 120½. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 111¾. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds 75; old 50; new 30½. Cotton opened firmer at 19¾c. Flour, firmer super fine from $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $6.40 to $7.25. Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.55@1.65; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 98c@$1. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-@17c. Whiskey $1.01 @ $1.02 Rice 7@7¾c.

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

For the week ending yesterday.

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARIVALS.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Schr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Schr. Alpine, Cox, to Hertford.
Schr. Commerce, Walker, up Sound.
Schr. Hackensack, North, Baltimore.
Schr. Sue Cummings, Lyon, Rappites.
Schr. John Benjamin, Merphey, Hatteras.
Schr. Town, Hooper, "
Schr. Little Dove, Robinson, "
Schr. Maria Ann, Walker, Norfolk.
Schr. Eugene, Rodgers, "
Schr. Annie, Moore, "
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, Newbegun Creek.
Schr. A. M. P. Windley, Heath, up sound.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, "
Schr. Southerner, Lophis, Beaufort.
Sloop Richard Hipkins, ——, up Sound.
Sloop Blank, ——, "
Sloop Gladiator, ——, Norfolk.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

DEPARTURES.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson Gonklin to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Schr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Schr. Alpine, Cox, to Norfolk.
Schr. Hackensack, North, Plymouth.
Schr. Commerce, Walker, "
Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, Wilmington.
Schr. Town, Hooper, Hatteras.
Schr. Annie Moore, up Sound.
Schr. Spray, Owens, "
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, up Sound.
Schr. John Benjamin, Merphey "
Schr. Little Dove, Robinson, Norfolk.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, "
Schr. Adamantine, Wise, Baltimore.
Schr. Richard Hipkins, ——, up Sound.
Sloop Gladiator, ——, "
Sloop Blank, ——, "
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities, such as Scrofula; Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors, Every Sore, Foul Breath, Offensive Perspiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address

DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)

April 14, 1870–1yr.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE. "The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicine plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow cammomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, and all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility of beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of 18 years.

DE BINGS VIAFUGA.

I wasted away in physical Decline

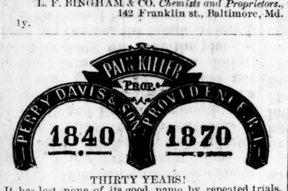
I was restored to Vigorous Manhood

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs,* and all affections *Peculiar to Women.* For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that De BINGS PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.

L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors,*
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.

1y.



THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *a sure remedy;* and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WITH

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't;* R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r;*
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.

Jan. 13, 1870–1y.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869–1y.

JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.

Mar. 3, 1870–1y.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

13–tf

I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.

33—m.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870–tf.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

TO CONFORM TO

PRICE OF GOLD

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price List.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St., New York. tf.

JOS. G. SPRUILL,

GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE,

Corner Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

In conformity with an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 26th day of March, 1870, an election will be held in the county of Chowan, on the 1st Thursday of Aug., 1870, at the several voting precincts in said county, for the follwing offices:

One member of Congress for the first District; one member of the House of Representatives, and two Senators for the first Senatorial district of the General Assembly; one County Treasurer; one Register of Deeds; one County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; one Attorney General for the State; one Coroner, and one Sheriff.

At the same time and places an election will be held for five Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Edenton township; two Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Middle township; Two Justices of the Peace, one Township Clerk, one Constable, and three School Committee, for Upper township.

Also, at the same time and places the proposition to raise, by taxation, the present year, the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for Public Schools, will be voted on by the Electors of the said county of Chowan.

By order of County Commissioners.

July 7, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Male or Female) for

PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMEN.

ADVICE TO THE MAIDEN, WIFE AND MOTHER. By Dr. Napheys, Chief of Clinic of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Just issued. Price $200. *A brave new book.* Discusses topids of vital importance to every woman. The most salable book of the day. 15,000 copies sold already! Recommended by Surgeon General W. A. Hammond, Henry Ward Beecher and *lots* of other eminent physicians and clergymen. Terms most liberal. Send for circulars, Testimonials, etc. Address, GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 3—3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In returning our thanks to the public for their

VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE

to us since opening our store of Drugs, Medicines, &c. we will state that our past course shall be our future, and we will at all times use our best efforts to give our patrons satisfaction in both quality and price.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES AND

STATIONARY.

Especially would we call your attention to our large and well assorted stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY,

Also a superior article of Oil for Machinery.

Any and every article sold by us we will guarantee to be as represented.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, to the

IMPROVED INDIGO SOAP

sold only by us pronounced by all who have used it to be the best *soap* ever sold in this market, washes equally well in warm or cold, well or rain water, at half the labor, and a saving of time and money, no Indigo used by those who use this soap. Call and get a *bar* and give it a trial.

Prescriptions Compounded at all hours, day or night, Sunday not excepted.

CALL AND SEE US.

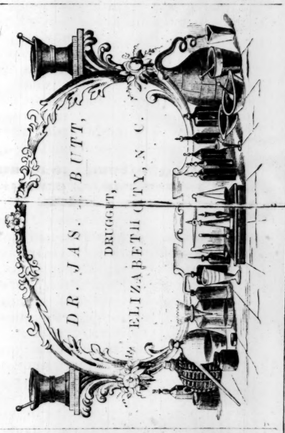
DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.

1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.



A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—

Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

NOTICE.

The installation of the officers elect of Samaritan Lodge of the Knights of Jericho will take place in the M. E. Church in Elizabeth City on Monday night, July 11th, 1870.

Hon. C. C. POOL will deliver the annual address.

The public are earnestly invited to attend.

W. R COBB,
L. C. DASHIELL,
W. S. WHEDBEE,
T. A. COMMANDER,
Committee.

3t.

WILMINGTON N. CAROLINA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office, No. 5, North Front street Wilmington, N. C.

Capital Stock $300,000, with privilege to increase it to $1,000,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Insurance that cannot be obtained by a Policy in the Wilmington. When this is taken into consideration, it is confidently hoped that this Home Institution will receive a full share of patronage from those who wish to promote the interests of our own people.

Active Agents wanted in every County of the 1st Judicial District. For particulars, address

W. C. HUFHAM,
General Agent.
3m. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FISHERIES.

Made to order, and fitted for laying down, Trap or Pounds, of the most improved style. Suited to the Shad and Herring Fisheries of the Sound. Are used exclusively on the Lakes, and all along the New England Coast.

AM'A NET & TWINE CO.

Boston, June 9th, 1870–3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In conformity with an act of the Genera, Assembly, ratified the 26th day of March, 1870l an election will be held in the county of Pasquotank, on the 1st Thursday of August, 1870, at the several voting precincts in said county, for the following officers:

One member of Congress for the first District; one member of the House of Representatives, and two Senators for the first Senatorial District of the General Assembly; one County Treasurer; one Register of Deeds; one County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; one Attorney General for the State; one Coroner, and one Sheriff.

JOHN L. WOOD, Sheriff.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 7th, 1870.

NOTICE.

Our friends and patrons will please remember that all goods we buy we must pay in 30 days.

Those promises are fair, but will never clothe our backs, fill our empty stomachs, nor pay our debts, we will hereafter send our bills at the end of every month and expect immediate payment.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 7th, 1870.

MISCELLANEBUS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

36—1y.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

A. H. Stephens Great History of the War is now ready. Agents wanted. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

in the South, to sell our new book TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET. One agent took 25 orders the first day, another 75 in 4 days. Endorsed by eminent men as the most exciting, interesting and instructive book issued. Includes 13 years experience of the author. Filled with illustrations. Extra terms to agents. Send for Circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Conn.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

$75 to $200 per month. We want to employ a good agent in every County in the U. S. on commission or salary to introduce our *World Renowned Patent White Wire Clothes Lines,* will last a hundred years. If you want profitable and pleasant employment, address R. S. BUSH & CO., Manufacturers, 75 *William St., N. Y. or* 16 *Dearborn St. Chicago.*

AGENTS

Wanted to sell our Home Physician. A new and reliable Handy-Book of Family Medicine, by Dr. Beard, of New York, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' Manual, 211 cuts, a book of facts and figures for workingmen. E. B. Treat & Co. Pub. 654 Broadway N. Y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 CENTS, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 54, Fultonville, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted, For New Books.

For Good Books. For the Best Selling Books in the Market. Apply at once for Circular of terms, &c., to CRITTENDEN & MCKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

BIG PAY! $2,500.00 A YEAR.

By selling the best and cheapest Encyclopedia in the world Chamber's INFORMATION for the People, Revised. 1700 pages, 500 Engravings. Any one, male or female, can do this, without capital. Send for Circulars to PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENN LETTER BOOK."

For Copying Letters without Press or Water.

This is the greatest time, labor, and money saving invention of the age; and none see it, but to praise its *simplicity* and *convenience,* as you have only to place the written letter under the copying leaf, and rub with the hand. An agent has only to show it properly, and it *sells itself.* Price $2.25 and upwards. Adapted to *every kind of business,* and does not *play out* with the first sale.

Address P. GARRETT, & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—$100 to $300 per

Month—Clergymen, School Teachers, Smart Young men and Ladies wanted to Canvass for the New Book.

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE;" or,

THE UNW

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July, 28, 1870.

Our terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON. CLINTON L. COBB.

FOR THE SENATE—1ST DISTRICT:

MARTIN V. B. GILBERT,

LEMUEL W. BOONE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THOMAS A. SYKES.

FEW GENERRAL OBSERVATIONS ON POLITICS. NO. 1.

There are many intelligent and estimable people who feel no interest in political affairs and deplore all political agitation. They have a pretty nearly balanced distrust and dislike of all parties, pass over the politics in their papers and dodge election days as best they can. We sometimes fear that this class of men is on the increase; and such uncomfortable circumstances as the nomination of unfit and mean men for office, the dishonesty of officials &c., tend to add to the number and increase their disgust.

It seems to us, however, that these men allow their feelings to run away with the reason they were meant to invigorate and inspire. Allow that there is too much occasion for impatience and disgust—that things are done which make the healthy heart sick and the honest head indignant. What ought we to do in the premises? Shall we run away from the evil, or set ourselves to reform it? Shall we flee from the plague, or hedge it in and cure it? Shall we abandon one of the most important provinces of life and departments of activity and channels of influence to corrupt men and demagogues, or shall we manfully do our part in putting them under the protection of the wise and upright? It is brave and noble to grapple with a difficulty; it is cowardly and mean to run away and let everything "go to the dogs."

Indifference to and dislike of politics are often expressed in public and private that we fear large numbers of our people fail to see the significance of the word and the vast importance of the thing it indicates. Politics is one of the largest terms in the language. It covers the greatest meanings. It includes all that relates to the material interest, the social comfort and the intellectual life of a people. It has to do with the industries, the customs, the culture of all classes, the development of resources, the protection of property, the decreeing of justice, the preservation of life, the formation of manhood, the building up of nationality.

Such then is politics, the word we drop from our lips with indifference or spit out with scorn. As we fully understand its significance, how can we, how dare we throw aside all interest in it? Instead of suffering ourselves to be driven away from it by the wiles, wickedness and corruption of demagogues, it becomes our duty to redouble our diligence in thoroughly studying the great principles involved and to fearlessly perform the grave duties devolving upon us as citizens of a Republic in which the people rule.

HAVE KEPT THEIR PLEDGES.

Both the President and the Republican Congress have kept the promises made to the people. The former came into power with no flowing pretentions to a "policy" of his own, but with a modest disclaimer to any right to use the power of his office to compel Congress or the country to adopt any particular idea to which he might be personally partial. He declared expliatly that he should not use his power to defeat the lawfully expressed will of the people. *That pledge he has kept.* He also indicated his purpose to execute the laws as he found them, believing that their rigid enforcement would all the better help the people to judge what were good and what were bad. In regard to finances, he promised that he would collect the revenue and reduce the debt. *He has done both.*

As for Congress, it too has met the expectations of the country. Retrenchment and economy were demanded and in every department of the Government economy and retrenchment have been ordered. The expenditures of the Army and Navy have been reduced. The entire tariff and revenue system has been considered and acted upon. Needed relief has been afforded the currency question, and at a single blow the industry of the nation has been relieved to the extent of thirty eight millions of dollars in taxation.

Both the President and Congress, having redeemed their pledges with such fidelity, can go before the public with the utmost confidence.

The Republican party is not captious about a man's complexion or nativity. It don't stop to enquire where he was born or what happens to be the color of his skin. One question it *does* ask, and that is: *Is he a friend to the Government?* The place of a man's birth is regulated by accident: the color of his skin is regulated by the Creator. What business has any one to find fault about either?

The Tarboro *Carolinian*—the most ultra Democratic paper of the State—says frankly that it expects and is prepared for a Republican triumph at the coming election. It is preparing its readers for the coming result.

TO "AN INDIGNANT CONSERVATIVE" CORRESPONDENT.

We have received a rather lengthy communication from "An Indignant Conservative," bitterly complaining of the course of the State and National Governments, eloquently describing the oppressions under which the people of the South in general, and of North Carolina in particular, are suffering, comparing them with the sufferings of the patriots of Poland under the hard rule of Russia. The letter is too long and too personal for our columns; but we embrace the opportunity to remind our correspondent that he has read history to little purpose if he thinks his comparison either just or truthful. Does he not remember how many executions took place after the failure of the Polish revolution of 1830, and of late insurrectionary attempts? Does he not know how many hundreds and thousands of patriots, men and women, were led in chains over thousands of miles away from their homes to drag out their miserable lives in the snows of Siberia? Or, to pass to more civilized nations. How did the Hungarian revolution end? Does he not remember the rows of gallows which were then erected, and upon which the principle Generals of the Hungarian army were hung? Aye, and the thousands of exiles scattered almost over all the globe. Come to France. Call to mind the hundreds of deportations to the deadly climate of Cayenne, which took place after the insurrection of June, 1848, under the Republic, not to speak of the punishments that were inflicted upon revolutionists of NAPOLEON'S *coup d'etat*.

We might go farther, but these instances will suffice. Now compare the facts of the late Southern rebels with the facts of the patriots of Poland, of Hungary, of France, Examine the whole history of military government in the South, and the comparison utterly fails. Show us the dungeon in which a single man languishes for political offences; show us the gallows upon which a single one expiated his crime of treason; show us a single exile in foreign countries that might not this very moment return, unmolested to their homes. Where are they?

The truth is there not a single example of such magnanimity in the history of the world—not an instance where such liberal terms were meted out by the conquerors to the conquored—not one. And yet there are those who complain because the Government is not disposed to suffer the men to rule the Republic to-day who but yesterday strove to destroy it. The Government must and shall be maintained, and the people must and *will* be protected.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

What Party abolished imprisonment for debt? The Republican party?

What Party destroyed the Public School fund in an effort to destroy the Union? The Democratic party.

What Party has established a great free school system by which the children of all may be educated? The Republican party.

What Party sacrificed everything in their power to perpetuate Slavery? The Democratic party.

What Party has guaranteed the poor man a homestead for his wife and children? The Republican party.

What Party is again trying to block the wheels of the government by threats, intimidation, and violence? The Democratic Party.

What Party has given the mechanics a lein law which insures him the result of his labors? The Republican party.

What Party sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of treasures in an effort to destroy the Union? The Democratic party.

What Party saved the Union? The Republican party.

In view of all these facts, how can any man hesitate as to which party he should co-operate with and vote for?

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

After nearly eight months labor Congress adjourned on the 15th inst. The session in many respects was one of the most important that has been held for years, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable criticism and abuse of the unpatriotic press, we are confident that the sober, sound thought of the country will approve its work. At their assembling in December the Members of this great body found some of the greatest and most difficult questions that were ever presented to a legislative body pressing on them for deliberation and action. There were questions involving the fundamental law of the land; problems in finance, in taxation, in internal polity—reaching all classes and affecting all interests. These questions have been considered, discussed, and judgement pronounced upon them. In these our Representative took a part. The judgment stands; and, when all the difficulties and perplexities of the strange situation are considered, the Members of the Forty-first Congress may await without fear the decision of that highest court of appeal—the people.

THE HOWL ABOUT TAXES.

The Democrats make a great howl about the taxes, claiming to be the especial friends of the people. Bosh! It is not forgotten that these same men endeavored to get the *war debt of the State saddled upon the same dear people!!* Oh consistency! what a jewel thou art.

"When the Devil was sick," we are told that he evinced an inclination to piety. When certain Republicans failed to receive office or sought-for nominations from the party they very suddenly saw "corruption," became *reformers*, and announced themselves as "independent candidates." The people understand them.

It is reported that several of the Democratic Candidates assert that it would be no honor to be elected by colored votes. This reminds us of the old story about the fox that depreciated the quality of a certain kind of grapes!

Vote the Republican ticket. It will bring prosperity to the State. It is the ticket of peace, of law and order.

THAT LETTER.

A correspondent from Belvidere informs us that Dr. SPEED stated in his speech at that place that Senator POOL, in his letter in reply to the invitation to speak at this place on the 4th of July, said that Gov. HOLDEN would take effective steps to carry the election. The following is a verbatim copy of the letter referred to:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 10th 1870.

SIR: I shall not be able to leave Washington to be in E. City, on the 4th of July, and shall, therefore, be obliged to forego the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to be at the celebration.

I have, this moment returned from Raleigh and find your letter.

I think Gov. Holden will now take effective steps for the protection of our citizens. Very Respectfully.

JOHN POOL.

TIMOTHY MORGAN.

By a Card in the *Sentinel* of the 21st we see that the Democratic Committee appointed by the Edenton Convention have endorsed TIMOTHY MORGAN as their Candidate, recommending Democrats and Conservatives to support him. As he thus becomes *the* Democratic Candidate it drives all Republicans from him. Alas! "Uncle Tim," you will find your political Jordan "a hard road to travel." Why didn't you hearken to and heed the wise counsel of the NORTH CAROLINIAN?

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

We give a full synopsis of the war news in another column. While the preparations are continuing on a grand scale there does not appear to be an indication of an immediate general engagement. We adhere to our opinion that the war is a causeless one on the part of France and that in the end NAPOLEON will find that he has made a blunder.

Vote for MARTIN V. B. GILBERT and LEMUEL W. BOONE for Senators. They are both worthy, both reliable. Remember that the Senators sent from this District aid in electing a United States Senator. It would be a grave mistake to elect Democrats. Republicans! think of this, and then vote solid for GILBERT and BOONE.

Vote for CLINTON L. COBB for Congress. He is one of the rising men of our State. He can be relied on. He has been tried and *not* "found wanting." Let him be sent back from this District with an increased majority.

The Republican party is emphatically in favor of a rigid economy in the administration of the National, State and County Governments, low taxes, equality for all at the ballot box, the Constitution as it is, and the Union forever.

Vote for SAMUEL F. PHILIPS for Attorney General. He is an able man, worthy the suffrage of every North Carolinian.

Correspondence.

Thomas A. Sykes.

ENFIELD, N. C. July 18th 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I am glad to see that the people of old Pasquotank have renominated as their representative in the General Assembly of N. C, T. A. Sykes Esq., and that this worthy gentleman is doing such efficient work for the Republican cause in the Eastern portion of our State. Being associated in public life with Mr. Sykes as early as the year 1866, to the present time, I can fearlessly say that there is not a man in North Carolina, (all things being equal) who can command more nor who has more influence than your worthy Representative. A Republican of unquestionable purity and integrity, a bold and fearless advocate of the eternal principles of Truth, Equality and Justice; yet, quite, unassuming and courteous, always gaining friends, and convincing his opponents by logical reasoning, he stands to day, as one of the most influential and reliable leaders of the party.

As a Representative of the people he has always been at his post, and has never cast his vote hastily, nor in opposition to the interest of the people. In 1866, ere the Republican party had an organized existance in the "Old North State," as a member of the Equal Rights Convention he then boldly espoused the cause of all loyal men regardless of color, and depicted in glowing colors the condition and patriotism of the Union white men of North Carolina. With the election of T. A. Sykes Esq., the people of Pasquotank will show to the world that they appreciate good men, and are ever willing to accord to merit all that belongs to it.

In a few days I shall give you an account of the crops, and general condition of this section of the country.

BUENA ESPERANZA.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. July 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., met in annual session in the Hall of Neuse Lodge Goldsboro July 19th at 3 P. M., continued in session three days. W. H. Clark, Gr. Rep. G. L. U. S. exemplified the unwritten work of the order.

The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year:

Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, R. W. G. M.; J. G. Eland, of Greensboro, R. W. D. M.; W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, R. W. G. W.; J. F. W. Gulick, of Goldsboro, R. W. G. Sec'y; Dr J. H. Baker, of Tarboro, R. W. G. T.; Rev. J. B. Webb, Kinston, R. W. G. Chaplin; W. C. Porter, of Greensboro, G. Marshall; H. B. Evan, of Tarboro, G. Conductor; P. P. Clark, of Wilson, G. Guardian; W. L. Smith, of Wilmington, Rep. G. L. U. S.

Lodge adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the third Wednesday of July at 9 A. M., 1871.

The Habeas Corpus Case before his Honor Chief Justice Pearson.

The following letter was addressed to His Excellency Governor Holden:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUPREME COURT,
RALEIGH *July* 18*th*, 1870.

To His Excellency Governor Holden:

I have the honor to enclose copies of four writs of *habeas corpus* issued by me to Col. George W. Kirk, together with affidavits setting out that Col. Kirk refused to make return of the writs, and showing that he made the arrest by your order. As Col. Kirk does not make return I do not feel at liberty to assume the fact that he acted under your orders from the conversation set out in the affidavits.

Please inform me if Col. Kirk acted under orders from you in making the arrests.

Very Respectfully Yours, &c.,
R. M. PEARSON, C. J.

To which was the following reply:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 16, 1870.

To the Hon. Richmond M. Pearson,
Chief Justice of N. C.

SIR:—Your communication of yesterday concerning the arrests made by Col. Geo. W. Kirk, together with the inclosures is received.

I respectfully reply: That Col. Geo. W. Kirk made the arrests and now detain the prisoners named by my order. He was instructed firmly, but respectfully, to decline to deliver the prisoners. No one goes before me in respect for the civil law, or for those whose duty it is to enforce it; but the condition of Almanace County and some other parts of the State has been, and is such that though reluctant to use the strong power vested in me by law, I have been forced to declare them in a state of insurrection.

For months past there has been maturing in those localities under the guidance of bad and disloyal men, a dangerous secret insurrection. I have invoked public opinion to aid me in suppressing this treason. I have issued proclamation after proclamation to the people of the State to break up these unlawful combinations. I have brought to bear every civil power to restore peace and order, but all in vain! The constitution and laws of the United States and of this State are set at naught; the civil courts are no longer a protection to life, liberty and property; assassination and outrage go unpunished and the civil magistrates are intimidated and are afraid to perform their functions. To the majority of the people of these sections the approach of night is like the entrance into the valley of the shadow of death; the men dare not sleep beneath their roofs at night, but abandoning their wives and little ones wander in the woods until day.

Thus civil government was crumbling around me. I determined to nip this new treason in the bud.

By virture of the power vested in me by the Constitutions and the laws and by that inherent right of self preservation, which belongs to all governments, I have proclaimed the County of Almanace in a state of insurrection. Col. Geo. W. Kirk is commanding the military forces in that County, and made the arrests referred to in the writ of *habeas corpus*, and now detains the prisoners by my order.

At this time I am satisfied that the public interest requires that these military prisoners shall not be delivered up to the civil power.

I devoutly hope that the time may be short when a restoration of peace and order may release Almanace County from the presence of military force and the enforcement of military law. When that time shall arrive I shall promptly restore the civil power.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

From Washington.

Gen. Sherman has information from Fort Edmunds, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, that Indians in that section are all quiet, and that no general war is expected

The new French Minister to Washington, M Prevost Paradol, committed suicide at 1 A. M., on the 12d, by shooting himself in the region of the heart with a pistol.

Gen. Schenck has announced positively that he will neither consent to run again for Congress nor to accept a foreign Mission. He has closed with an offer to take the Presidency of a land and emigration company at a salary of $12,000, and one of the conditions attached is that he shall not at the same time hold any political office.

The State Department has official notice that France in the present war adheres to the declaration of Paris as well as in regard to the United States as other powers. Prussian property in American bottoms will be respected unless contraband, and American property will be respected in Prussian bottoms.

The books of the Treasury Department show that the actual receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $408,000,000. The expenses amounted to $292,000,000, showing an actual saving in round numbers of $116,000,000. The expenses of the Government for 1865 were $1,250,000,000, and for 1866 over $500,000,000.

The War News.

From the daily papers of the 19th we glean the following. In France a supplementary credit of 500,000,000 francs has been asked for, for war purposes. The patriotic subscription for the army still goes on, and has assumed large proportions. A Council of Ministers and of War was held at the Tuileries yesterday. The Emperor presided. A proclamation has been issued in Paris forbidding war demonstrations. Publications of military movements to be prohibited under penalty of heavy fines. The Red Republican organ holds Napoleon answerable for going to war without a pretext. The commanders of the different French army corps are announced as follows: First, Canrobert; Second, Palikao; Third, Frossard; Fourth, McMahon; Fifth, Foilly; Reserve and Imperial Guard. Bazaine. Don Carlos has been expelled from France. Lord Lyons, it is said, will immediately communicate to Grammont the desire of England to have the neutrality of Holland observed, which desire it is also said France will probably grant. Baron Bothschild, Consul-General of Prusia at Paris, has resigned, as the king of Prusia refused to receive him at Ems.

The Prussia Gen. Moltke is said to have stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than now. The Crown Prince Fredrick William has departed from Munich to take command of the South German armies. Prince Frederick Charles will command the armies of the North. It is rumored in London that French troops have commenced to bombard Saarlouis. The Prussians are said to have occupied Saarbruck in Rhenish Prussia, and Uenburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. They are also concentrating in Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt. The troops furnished by Baden are in Camp Rastadt, about half way between Carlsruhe and Kehl. Benedetti, the French Minister, it is asserted in the Berlin official Press, courted insult after receiving Prussia's *ultimatum*. He was not recalled, it is said, by the French Government, but received a leave of absence on a matter having nothing to do with the questions in dispute. The neutrality of Sweden has been officially announced. Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality, and the Chambers have voted to raise money and troops for this purpose.

From the papers of the 20th we gather that in France an increase of the military class of 1870 from 90,000 to 140,000 men is asked for. This project will probably be voted to-day by the Corps Legislatif. The contingent is also to be called out to serve until Jan. 1, 1871. The subscription list for patriotic purposes, is growing rapidly. The Empress has contributed 50,000 francs. A large number of the constituents of Thiers, who voted for him, it is reported, demand his refirement from the Corps Legislatif on the ground that "he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country." One hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Paris. France, it is said, agrees not to use the explosive bullet if Pruissia will not. In Berlin, on Monday night, King William addressed a large crowd of people who had assembled to congratulate him upon recent events. His disclaimed the responsibility of the war, and said that he himself might be passive under outrage, but "Germany, even from beyond the seas, had spoken. He added, "in closing, that his hope was "in God, the army, and the people." A French proclamation it is reported has been circulated in Hanover for the purpose of inciting the people to revolt. Prussia, will exempt from seizure private property on the high seas. The Catholic's of the South German States are reported to be opposed to Prussia. Eight Prussian officers; it is said, have been arrested as spies in Stratsbourg. The London *Times* gives up all hope of mediation.

From the papers of the 21st we learn that the North German Parliament was opened yesterday by the King in person, who made a speech on the absorbing question of the day, of which the following is the substance. The King disclaimed for Prussia any interest in the election of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne, except that peace might be restored to a friendly people. This had furnished the Emperor of the French a pretext for war unknown in the annals of diplomacy, and he had indulged in language towards Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength. He would say in all reverence, for the event was in God's hands, that Germany was strong enough to resent such language. He had weighed the responsibility of the man who drove two powerful and peaceful nations into war and havoc. The rulers of France had shrewdly touched the sensitive pride of that nation, and, for selfish ends, were misguiding it. In conclusion, he said they should fight for liberty and their rights as their fathers had done, and God would be with them in a struggle without which Europe could have no lasting peace. The Parliment then voted the loan of 120,000,000 thalers unanimously, amid the wildest enthusiasm. The dispatches represent the utmost harmony and unanimity as prevailing in the German States. Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith. The Prussian Government has announced that even the enemy's merchantmen will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would subject neutrals to seizure. The frankfort *Gazette* declares the people have no interest in the approaching struggle; it is one of sovereigns altogether. A London dispatch says Germany makes the dethronement of the Bonaparte dynasty the ultimatum of German soldiers as quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, while the French are boisterous drinking and swaggering. Some citizens of the United States residing in Paris have held a meeting with a view to organize a sanitary commission similar to that in existence here during the late war, Mr. Washburne, who was absent in Bohemia, yesterday returned to Paris, on hearing of the declaration of war, and was yesterday in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues. The warlike enthusiasm is unabated in France. The Bourse is still declining: No reports of fighting, on sea or land, have been received, and it is now asserted that although skirmishes have occured between outposts and Customs officials, "not a gun has been fired." Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, it is rumored, with a land force, to co-operate with the French fleet in occupying Hanover. The Italian Government, as a precautionary measure has called into service two classes of the reserve force of the kingdom. The Turkish Government, according to a Vienna dispatch, has also called out the reserves, and has stopped telegraphic communication in all directions.

From the papers of the 22nd, we have but little additional news of interest.

Hulks have, it is said, been sunken at the mouth of the River Weser to prevent the entrance of French vessels. Upon the arrival of the *Cambria* at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg, 500 Germans who had already paid their passage, upon hearing of the declaration of war, are reported to have left the ship and returned home for the purpose of enlisting. The war, it is said, will reduce the number of German emigrants to America for the year by 200,000. An enthusiastic Illinois German has telegraphed Bismarck, offering a reward of $200 for the capture of the first French flag.

From the papers of the 23 we glean that several skirmishes are reported between the advance guards of the armies on the frontier, but no details are given, owing to the difficulty in obtaining intelligence, correspondents being strictly excluded from the lines. The movements of both armies, it is said, can be seen from the steeple of the Cathedral at Strasburg, and the authorities of the town have therefore forbidden the ascent of strangers. Quarters are being prepared at Strasburg for Napoleon and Staff. Ninety-seven thousand volunteers have already enlisted in the French forces. A number of ladies have offered their services as nurses. The Bank of France has voted 100,000 francs to the sanitary fund, and to continue the salaries of clerks called into service. In reference to the demand of Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic, the *Moniteur* says a support of this demand will be deemed hostility to France, "as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war," Switzerland, it is reported, has asked to occupy Chablais' the most northern province of Savoy, on Geneva Lake. The right is claimed under the treaty of Vienna. It is also reported in Paris that Prim and Prince Leopold have recently had an interview on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The suspension of steamer service with America was announced yesterday by the North German Lloyd. Bavaria having been notified by King William that, under the treaty, he should assume command of that country's army's embodying it in the Third Corps. assent was at once given, and congratulations sent to Prussia.

London dispatches are in brief as follows: As now explained, the Forbach affair was the meeting of a small body of French and Prussian troops on the frontier. One of the Prussians advanced, fired at the officer commanding the French, missed his mark and fled amid a shower of bullets.

From the papers of the 25th we glean that a Prussian force from Saarlouis which crossed the French border on Saturday to reconnoiter in the direction of St. Avold and Metz, encountered an outpost of French troops, and after a brisk skirmish retired, leaving two men on the field. The French loss is set at ten or twelve killed. A Forbach dispatch, of Saturday also contains a report of a Prussian repulse at that point, followed by a reconnoissance on Prussian soil by the French. A Berlin dispatch says the only written document received by the Prussian from the French Government since the beginning of the present difficulty was received at 1½ P. M. on Tuesday last, and that was the declaration of war. It asserts that the Emperor is obliegd to consider the effort to place a Prussian Prince on the Spanish throne as an attack on the security of France; that Prussia, in refusing to disavow the scheme, had again menaced France and European equilibrium, particularly as Prusia had made this refusal more significant, by sending an account to other European Powers of her refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and concludes by saying that the French Government, inta king steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures rendered necessary by the circumstances, considers itself at war with Prussia. The The official journal of Austria says that Government having exhausted all means of mollifying Napoleon and preventing war, has resolved to observe a strict neutrality, but to keep a careful watch for chances of peaceful settlement. Russia, according to a Paris dispatch, is determined to use all means to limit the theater of the war, and abridge its duration. Dispatches from Berlin represent that demonstrations in favor of Prussia have taken place in various cities of Italy, and that the Italian Government had proclaimed neutrality. Russian neutrality is again asserted in these dispatches. A London dispatch says the French Government persists in its intention to treat neutral shipping as in 1854, without regard to the provisions of the Paris Convention. The Queen of Prussia, on quitting the Rhine Provinces for Berlin, issued an address to the people, in which she says that during the twenty years of her residence among them she experienced nothing but attachment and devotion for the King, his children herself. Sacred duties call her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany she regards as the voice of God. Prussian vessels were crushing in the British Channel and North Sea to intercept supplies of coal for the French fleet. A loan of 5,000,000 thalers, on deposit of American securities, was recently made by the Bank of Frankfort.

From papers of the 26th, we learn that the *Telegraph* of London prints a communication reciting an interview had with the Emperor. A fortnight ago the Emperor had no thought of war on Prussia. He was still unprepared; but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule, he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of the dispatches between himself and Bismarck claiming that the latter wanted too much, and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866 as an equivalant for his neutrality in Prussia's contest with Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Bismarck, that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia, it would be regarded as a declaration for war. Count Benedetti was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

The French base of operations extends from Strausburg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz; the centre is between Bitchsche and St. Arnold; the second line, at Metz, is capable of expansion to the centre and to Thionville.

Sarbruck, Sunday, via Berlin, July 25.

Yesterday, Sunday, a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbruck. They penetrated into the country several miles, and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Gensmeller. A sharp skirmish ensued between the forces. The French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. No loss on the Prussian side, This action has demonstrated that the needle gun is superior to the Chessepot. Subsequently a company of the Prussian 17th regiment of the line captured the French customhouse at Schrecklingen. The officers of the customhouse made stout resistance, and were all killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded.

Desertions from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming within the Prussian lines.

General Summary.

A Cohoes lady, while dressing for her wedding, exploded a kerosene lamp, and her funeral instead of her bridal was celebrated.

The Rochester *Union* says: "The heat has been so intense the past few days that hives of bees have been melted down and destroyed. Several people who reside in the country report losses of this kind."

Swift proposed to put a tax on female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and would be very productive.

Brazil wants to gradually emancipate her slaves. The Cuban Spaniards are discussing emancipation also. These are the last holds of slavery on the continent.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Standard* says it is generally conceded that General Butler will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

One of the most successful jour nalists of Philadelphia was glad a few years ago to write the sermons of a clergyman in West Philadelphia for five dollars a week.

There are two farms in Turner county' Maine, from each of which $1,000 worth of wood is sold each year, and yet it is said not even the annual growth of the wood on the farm is cut!

A small quantity of coal oil is dropped on a piece of cotton, then squeezed out as dry as possible, after which the cotton is rubbed over the face and hands, and no musquito will alight where the scent has been left.

A lady and gentleman were rowing on the Kennebec when a sturgeon fifteen feet long, flopped himself into the boat. It was necessary to throw him over board to keep the boat from sinking

Richmond Va., July 20th.—Judge Guigon this morning decided that the violation of the election law in one ward of the city vitiated the late municipal election and another election must be held.

Jester Phillips who has been in prison in Richmond, Va., for the past two years under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, Feb. 17, 1867, and who has been respited twelve times, was executed on Friday in that city. Before he died he made a full confession of the crime. The execution was well conducted, but few persons being present, and the murderer died almost without a struggle.

A sun-struck pig is the latest curiosity of a zoological kind. An ingenious farmer in Minnesota had a porker afflicted in that way a short time ago and restored him to health and happiness by splitting the skin on the top of his head and filling the gash with salt. Here is a suggestion for the surgeons.

Henry Stevens, Cashier of the Randolph (Mass.) National Bank, has run away, not with the money of the stockholders, but with another man's wife. His accounts have been examined, and are reported to be correct. He has been a votary of Love and not of Lucre; and this is no doubt, satisfactory to the bank and extremely unsatisfactory to the aggrieved husband. It was long ago remarked by one of the greatest rascals in literature that "he who steals my purse, steals trash, but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." But this national bank may esteem itself in Luck. Mr. Stevens was (as a weak man) just as likely to have gone off with the specie (if the banks has any) as the spouse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

$500,000 to meet our creditors. Will those who owe us please remember that upon them we must rely. If the amount due is small, cents make the dollars.

GRUMBEIN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

DENTAL NOTICE.

As I will leave Elizabeth City on the 19th of August on a trip North, to be absent until the 22nd of September, I give this notice that persons wishing work done may not be disappointed I may be found during business hours at my office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN building Northeast corner of Main and Road Streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

July 28th, 1870–4t.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ELIZABETH CITY—FOR SALE.

All or a part of lot No. 517, one of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth City.

I will sell the entire lot containing 4 acres, or one acre of the same with 210 feet on Road Street, or the one half acre upon which are a two-story dwelling with 5 rooms, closet and attic, a kitchen, granary, smokehouse and other out houses.

Upon this lot is a choice variety of apple, peach, plum, quince, cherry, pear and fig trees (15 or 20 of the latter now full of fruit); also Scuppernong, Catawba and Isabelle grape vines now full of fruit.

The yard is well shaded, and the drinking water is excellent. The neighborhood is one of the best in the place. Satisfactory title and immediate possession given at one days notice, with no exception of growing crop. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine for themselves.

FRANK VAUGHAN.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

WANTED.

100,000 Logs at the Land & Lumber Co's. Saw Mills.

Length, 12x16x18 and 20 feet, 16 feet most desirable. In *all* cases the logs must be cut square at both ends. Market price paid.

G. B. THOMPSON.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870–6t.

NEW WATCH MAKER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

I wish to announce to the citizens and vicinity, that I have reduced the prices of Photographs. I wish it understood that I do not do this because I have opposition for I have none, and besides I only charged Norfolk prices before, but do this so every one who wants pictures will be able to get them. I have reduced the prices 50 cts. on a dozen, 50 cts. on ½ dozen and 25 cts. on ¼ dozen. Hoping to get a fair share of public patronage, and I will make the pictures just as good as I have before and spare no pains in suiting my customers with good work. I have been in the Photograph business over ten years and flatter myself that I can do as good work as can be done anywhere.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

BOOK BINDING.

Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st. National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.

July 28th, 1870–6m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, oil pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

NOTICE TO FRUIT DISTILLERS.

I hereby give notice to parties in my Division (Perquimans County,) desirous to engage in Distilling from fruits, that I am now prepared to furnish the necessary blanks. Application should be made at once to me at Elizabeth City.

☞ For all violations of the Revenue Law the penalty will be enforced.

A. L. JONES,
Ast. Assessor.

July 28th, 1870–2t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN CAMDEN COUNTY

Great inducements held out to everybody.

By virtue of the authority given me by the will of Edmund L. Dozier, I shall on Monday the 5th day of September 1870, offer for sale at Public Auction at the Court House door in Camden County, a very valuable steam saw and grist mill. This mill is in fine order, and well conditioned, and from its advantageous situation, near Camden Court House, and in the midst of a fine timbered country, offers the strongest inducements to those wishing to invest in this species of property.

Also at the same time and place a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of timber land, situated in the lower end of Camden County, and near to the mill mentioned above. Some of the finest pine timber in Camden county is growing on this land. And at the same time and place a fine lot of growing timber.

E. G. SAWYER,
Executor.

July 21st 1870.

TO LUMBERMEN.

I have standing on my land in Chowan county trees enough to saw ten million feet of lumber, within one and a half miles of Steam-boat navigation; the land on which these trees stand can be hauled on any season of the year; timber is of excellent quality, been pronounced so by those of experience in getting lumber. Any one with proper experience in the Saw Mill business, wishing to make money, there is no better chance to such a one. I will either sell, or take an interest in sawing up my lumber.

W. J. HOLLEY,
Franklin Depot, Va.

July 21st, 1870–4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

of C. L. COBB, Republican Candidate for Congress in First District.

Edenton—Chowan co., Thursday July 28th at 10 o'clock a. m.

Gatesville—Gates co., Friday July 29th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Ward's Store—Chowan co., Saturday July 30th at 10 o'clock a. m.

Belvidere—Perquimans co., Saturday July 0th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Hertford—Perquimans co., Saturday July 30th at 8 o'clock p. m.

Currituck C. H.—Currituck co., Tuesday August 2nd, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Camden C. H.—Camden co., Tuesday August 2nd at 6 o'clock p. m.

Old Trap—Camden co., Wednesday August 3rd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Elizabeth City—Pasquotank co., Wednesday August 3rd at 8 o'clock p. m.

P. S. As many of the Appointments closely follow, it is desirable that the audience assemble punctually at the hours mentioned above.

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton Lumber etc. Public wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantages in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.

July 7st, 1870–6m.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next session will begin August 15th, prox.

The

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Deep Plowing—Its Great Value.

As the period will soon arrive when the farmer will have to break up his ground for wheat, we do not know that we can do better than to recur again to the subject of deep plowing. We are induced the more readily to allude to the subject again, after so recently urging it upon the attention of our readers, by the opportunity which was offered during the past week of casting our eye over a treatise written by an old agriculturist of Montgomery county, Maryland, the publication of which was made under our auspices some forty years ago, and the witnessing of the effects of the system during the past year on our own farm, within an hour's ride of this city. It was our fortune a few years ago to come into posession, by purchase, of a tract of land alluded to, not for the purpose of farming it ourselves, but for other considerations, the intention being to occupy the main homestead and a few acres for a garden, &c., and to rent ont the rest of the land if we could obtain a suitable tenant, or permit it to remain idle. Our first year's experience was not very encouraging, but the second year we made an arrangement with a new tenant decidedly more advantageous to our interests, under whose administration for the past two years the affairs of the farm have decidedly improved in every respect, as far as we could reasonably have expected.

This tract of land had been in the hands of one family, famous for their longevity, for nearly a century and a half—the last owner, with his companion for life, lived to the advanced age of eighty and upwards; he was born on the place, and had lived there all his life, and we venture the assertion that not a hundred dollars worth of manure, except the little from time to time made in the barn yard (and that we have reason to suppose was a very little indeed), was ever put upon the land. The present tenant having no lease upon the place and not knowing how soon he might be required to leave, has, of course, expended nothing in the way of permanent manures, but being a good farmer and understanding the virtues of deep plowing, was not unequal to the task before him, and the crops grown this season give evidence of the truthfulness of his labors, as they compare most advantageously with those of any of his neighbors, and are surpassed probably by none whose facilities of capital and other favorable appliances have been availed of to keep up the productions of their farms. We attribute his success mainly to the fact that his plowshare was permitted to penetrate to a depth which probably had seldom been reached by any of its predecessors; certainly, we think, not for the last half a century. His teams had been prepared during the winter for their sturdy work, and the owner, though careful of them, felt no compunctions in making them pay up their arrearages of board, for whilst handling the lines himself to a considerable extent, he took care not to lay himself open to the prosecution of our friend Woodward's new society in these diggins for the prevention of cruelty to animals, "for the merciful man is kind to his beasts." As our rental is predicated upon the products of the farm, we must acknowledge that we felt well satisfied with the labors of our tenant—so much so that we have determined to spend no small portion of our receipts for the year in giving him a better opportunity, by the use of lime, bone dust and other manures, to prove that, with a naturally kind soil, good muscle of man and beast and permanent manures to the land, we shall in the next and future crops, realize to ourselves or those who may come after us, the profits of our outlay, and the permanent improvement of the estate.

An English nobleman, the Marquis of Twedale, is reported by Professor James F. W. Johnson, of the University of Dublin, to have raised his land in value eight fold by draining and deep plowing, and let it not be overlooked that it is useless, to expect any such improvement, either by high manuering or deep plowing, for wet land unless it is drained. The Marquis, after draining his field of stiff clay with streaks of sand in the subsoil, turned them over to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches by two plows, two horses each, following one another, the under six inches being thrown on the top. In this state it was left to the winter's frost, when it fell to a yellow marly-looking soil; it was then plowed again to a depth of nine or ten inches, by which half of the original soil was brought to the surface. By a cross plowing this was mixed with a new soil, after which the field was prepared in the usual way for turnips. It was observable that if the plowing had been so late that the subsoil had not had a proper exposure to the winter's cold; the land on such spots did not for some years equal that which was earlier plowed, the reason for which is attributed to the fact that when once mixed up with the other soil the air has no longer the same easy access to its pores. And here let us add, that a stiff clayey soil, which may have given to it soil from a field of a sandy formation or light loam, will be found to have been improved almost equally as if a good dressing of putrescent manure had been applied to it, caused by the change in the texture of the land.

The habit of the most important plants is to descend to a great depth, and the deeper it grows the more food it extracts from the soil, and the necessary consequences is, the shallower the plowing the less ability have the plants to penetrate beyond the hard pan which is baked below the reach of the plow share; but the deeper they are able to go the more robust will be the plants to withstand the winds and storms to which they are liable, and the greater the profit to the farmer, for they will be enabled to draw forth the mineral manures which may be found beyond that depth to which the plow has been accustomed to reach.

Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture contains the opinions of some of the most eminent agriculturists of England upon this subject. One of them, a Mr. Marshall, says that he had known a succession of shallow plowing farmers beggared on a stiff clay-land farm, and their successors, by deeper tillage, make a farmer's fortune upon it. A Mr. Parker preferred nine inches for the depth of plowing, and he has practiced that system for many years, on good loamy land in Huntingdonshire, as well as in the clay and flints of Herefordshire. He never lost a crop by it, but has met with unvaried success; and he was clearly of opinion that the propriety of deep plowing ought not to be made a question, but received as an admitted truth. The farming gardeners near London act upon the same principle with great success they plowing to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

The rationale of the matter may be found in the celebrated report of Curwen, alluded to in the code, that deep plowing permits the surface-water to pass beneath the roots of the crops in winter, and admits the action of the air and the influence of the season in summer, hence a powerful evaporation is carried on, which supplies the plants with moisture during the driest weather. "After every plowing the earth exhales as much as after the most copious shower of rain."

The farmers of Flanders acted upon the maxim, of gradually deepening their soil as their manure was augmented, but the most intelligent farmers do not think it necessary to increase the putrescent manure more than ten to sixteen per cent. at each increase of the depth of plowing. It is safer to apply lime when the soil is deepened to any extent, to correct any noxious ingredients in it, but the quantity need be but small, and only necessary if it is supposed that the lime is deficient therein. When the subsoil is a hard clay, the increase in the depth of plowing should not be beyond one or two inches in any one year, and such lands should be plowed in the fall or winter, as before intimated, to be acted upon by frost, and should recieve a dressing of lime or marl, and a similar quantity of ashes to the acre of the latter, or one-half if the lime is applied. This application would neutralize and render inoperative any unfriendly salts that might be present, and probably convert them into elements of healthful fertilization, and their efforts if not applied in excess, would be continued for many years, and the results found invaluable, especially upon lands devoted to crops of breadstuff, improving their quality, and giving stamina to the stalks. Lime accelerates decomposition in all animal and vegetable substances, destroys insects and worms by its contact; discourages the growth of weeds, by promoting that of the grasses, and neutralizes the free acids in the soil under a favorable concurrence of mould, moisture and heat; it induces the formation of nitrates; it conduces to health, imparts warmth to the soil and increases its yower of absoption; it serves to render stiff soils friable, gives consistency to sandy ones, and converts substances in the soils before unavailable, into active sources of vegetable nutriment.—*American.*

Simple Cookery.

A great deal is written about the importance of training our daughters to be experienced cooks, whatever their position in life is likely to be. As that usually means we should teach them to prepare a great many curious dishes in a most marvelous way, requiring unlimited time and patience not to mention very generous supplies of ingredients. Not, it may be very valuable at times to know all abont these curious "made dishes, but for every-day use it would be well for us to tone down our own and our children's tastes. We should strive to give them a taste for simple dishes, prepared to *perfection*, rather than for elaborate, highly seasoned ones.

Skill in simple cookery is one of the finest and most useful accomplishments a young lady can have. Let her graduate in the art of bread-making, taking the whole department. Nothing conduces more to the health of a household than good bread, and every family likes a variety in this article. She has here a wide range for her ingenuity.

Simple mashed potatoes, nicely seasoned with cream, salt and pepper, are much petter and more wholesome than potatoes pared round and round, like shavings, and boiled in hot lard until they are brown and crisp. They may not look quite so fanciful, but I think any hungry man would prefer the mashed potatoes. Let the girls learn to cook simple food well—not to drown the peas in too much water, nor to take up the greens when they are dark and poisonous looking; nor set on potatoes which are watery and half cooked; nor beefsteak which has soaked for half an hour in lukewarm fat. Let them learn to cook all these simple things perfectly, and then it will be time enough for fancy dishes.

"Oh! there is such a world of comfort around tables where simple things are done well. The children grow up with wholesome tastes that no after years of luxurious dissipation can wholly root out. They will have sounder bodies and more vigorous constitutions than the children of luxury, and will escape many temptations which highly seasoned dishes are apt to lead them into.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

Protection for Orchards.

Pomologists are beginning to wake up to the eminent importance of establishing belts of deciduous and evergreen trees around their fruit orchards, to protect the tender twigs and buds from the cold wintry winds.

A "Supscriber" inquires: "Are trees as much benefited by wind breaks as animals; or do protected trees uniformly, or oftener, bear or escape injnry than those unprotected?"

We think they do, as several familiar examples within a few miles of the writer will show.

For instance, trees protected by timber on the north and west, annually produce bloom, while those not protected do not come so near bearing as that. Had those orchards with belts on the north and west had one also on the east, then they would have been productive; as an orchard within a few miles of this, with timber on the three sides mentioned, abundantly shows by its yearly yield of fruit and healthy trees.

By observation, then, extending throngh a number of years, to our mind at least, orchards must be belted with timber on three sides, open only to the south. We would first surround an orchard on the three sides with a good osage orange hedge; some distance inside of this, plant hardy deciduous trees; further in, Norway first, and inside of these, white pinas. These should be planted at the time the orchard is set and well cultivated; then they will afford substantial protection by the time the orchard is of bearing size.

Rancid Butter.

To a pint of water add thirty drops (about half a teaspoonful) of liquid chloride of lime. Wash in this two and a half pounds of rancid butter. When every particle of rancid butter has come in contact with the water, let it stand an hour or two; then wash it well in pure water. The butter is then left whithout any odor, and has the sweetness of fresh butter. These preparations of llme have nothing injurious in them.

"We forthwith obtained some of the most rancid butter, and it was bad enough for any stomach that had more sensibility than a wagon wheel. We doctored it as per recipe, and when pleaced on the table along with new, good butter, very able judges could not distinguish which was the new butter. Here is a fact worth a year's supscription to a paper.—*Ex.*

Breeding of the Honey Bee.

The manner of generation in the honey bee has been a matter of dispute for hundreds of years. It never seemed possible that this class of insects should be an exception to the general laws of nature, and that the queen bee should have the power of reproduceing the race without the necessity of a "king" to share the royal honors. The fact that this is so, seemed so clear that the doctrine of "*Parthenogenesis*" has been invented to account for it. This really means reproduction by sole female power. It has however, recently been discovered that the bee is not an exception to the general laws so far as the principle is concerned, although the fact that no external influence is necessary, remains the same. The queen bee has been found to have two sets of organs within herself. She is not really a femining production, but a hermasphrodite, and the usually separate operations are all carried on within herself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

OF HARTFORD.

Is the Leading Company of North Carolina and ranks as one of the First Companies of the Continent.

Assets, 14,000,000, 00.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $3,110,206,07,

AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

All the surplus of the Company divided among the Assured.

Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

All policies (after two full payments) non-forfeitable, and so expressed on each policy.

No Restrictions as to Residence and Travel in the United States.

RATES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY THAT PAYS DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT ISSUES ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN CASH.

☞ Losses paid in this State in three years amount to $158,578,00.

W. H. CROW,
General State Manager for North Carolina and Virginia South of the James River. Office—Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. MORGAN, Agt.
April 28, 1870—3m. E. City, N. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
GENERAL
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.
Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11–1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.
JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
July 8, 1869.

HAMBURGER BROS.,
EXCLUSIVELY
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
SEGARS, SNUFF. PIPES, &C., &C.,
No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.
Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

T. T. WHITCOMB. L. G. PARSONS.

WHITCOMB & PARSONS.
CASH DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
FLOUR AND FEED.
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.
In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main. Elizabeth City, N. C.
E. City, May 19, 1870–1y.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.
The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.
Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.
W. A. HARNEY, Ag't
ELIZABETH CITY, June 16, 1870.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.
Printed at the Office.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

☞ S. WEISEL. ☜

I take great pleasure of informing the ladie and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,
MARL FRANCAISE,
EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,
ROBES DE VOYAGE,
STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,
MOHAIR LUSTER
STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE LUSTER,
STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS.

Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.
S. WEISEL.
E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
ALSO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.
Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.
Refer by permission to
Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,
Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at
LOWEST RATES,
10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for tdble use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.
With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.
D. B. BRADFORD,
J. B. FEARING.
E. City, N. C., May 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS

New York, May 5th, 1870.
Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,
With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.
Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
May 5, 1y 45–1070.

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS ar now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
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Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
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Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only.
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
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Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.
Summons for Relief.
Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Renew Bond.
Bills of Lading.
Complaint to obtain Search Warrant.
Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.
Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Great Medical Discovery!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects
WHAT ARE THEY?
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal; are safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.
Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents.
San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
(oldest safe manufacturers)
Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O
And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.
Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24–1y

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—

The subscriber has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. 30–6m.

$34 PER DAY.
AGENTS WANTED.

In every Town, County and State, to canvass for HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Great Paper,

With which is given away that superb and world-renowned work of art "Marshall's Household Engraving of Washington," The best paper and the grandest engraving in America. Agents report "making $17 in half a day." "Sales easier than books, and profits greater." Ladies or gentlemen desiring immediate and largely remunerative employment; bouk canvassers, and allsoliciting agents will find more money in this than anything else. It is something *entirely new*, being an *unprecedented combination* and very taking. Send for circular and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 39 Park Row, New York.

PLEASE READ THIS.

Reader, have you fried Tinkham's "Wonderful Headache Remedy"? If not, try a box, and you will use no other Remedy. Warranted to cure the worst case of Headache, Earache, or Toothache, in five minutes. It contains nothing poisonous, it is no liquid, and can be applied by any child. It contains no magic power, and it is, putting aside all patent medicines and humbugs, the best Remedy in the world for the above diseases. Warrantdd to cure, or the money refunded. It has been thoroughly tested in this part of the Union, and hundreds have been cured with this Remedy. Remember, reader, this is no humbug, but a positive fact. Can be sent by mail safely to any part of the globe, and warranted to reach the purchases. Please send fer a box by mail, and be convinced that Headache, Earache and Toothache can be cured. Directions sent with every box. Price $1 00 per box by mail to any post-office in the Union. Don't fail to try it! 1 doz. Boxes, $10; 1-2 doz. Boxes, $5. Address OTIS TINKHAM, North Middleboro', Mass. (Box 41). Discount to the trade.

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You can get a sure cure for Coughs and Colds, and all lung complaints free. It has cured thousanes. Send for it to DANIEL ADEE, P. O. Box 3531, New XorT.

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A wonderful book; it shows how either sex can fascinate any one they wish, instantly. (All posses this power.) It teaches how to get rich, Alchemy, Sorceries, Incantations, Demonology, Magic, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Marriage Guide, and a thousand wonders. Mailed for 25 cents. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums; giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

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Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsol with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
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AGENTS WANTED.

($10 PER DAY)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Home Shuttle Sewing Machine*. Price, $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. d&co.

WANTED AGENTS.—To sell the *Octagon Sewing Machine*. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. d&co.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Sells Old Nicks. *Dead Shot* for Ague and Fever. Will cure. But is not recommended to cure any thing else.

Another lot of Fresh Drugs in great variety received and for sale at Dr. J. N. Butt's Drug Store.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt keeps Schencks Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, so much praised by many of his customers in the cure of Consumption. Call and get the evidence.

D. J. N. Butt, keeps Heinitish Queens Delight, which is growing daily very popular as a *blood purifier*, and is much extolled by his customers.

Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulseon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Bright-sweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pet smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.
May 19, 1870-1y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.
ANDREW L. PENDLTON
Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

A LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
YANKEE STORE.

We are now receiving one of the largest and best-selected stocks of

FALL GOODS

ever opened in this City, purchased from the Manufacturers and from some of the
BEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
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CROCKERY,
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GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
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and in fact almost every thing which one may want or wish for, to
EAT, USE OR WEAR!
A splendid line of
CARPETS
from 35 cents per yard, up.
We call special attention to our fine assortment of
LADIES' SHOES.
Money *saved* is money *made*. Give us a call before you buy.
We invite country dealers to our
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
As our purchases are made directly from Manufacturers and Importers, we are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale prices on reasonable terms as can be bought at Norfolk or elsewhere.
☞ GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY. ☜
LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C.,
Elizabeth City.

VARIETY STORE.

I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my store on Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap for cash—my motto being small profits and quick sales.
The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
B. F. KEATON.
24–1y

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June 30, 1870.–3m.

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The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14–1y Scottsville, Va.

PROFESSIONAL.

I take this method of informing my patrons, friends and citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, also those of Camden Currituck and Perquimans counties, that I can now be found at all hours, when not Professionally absent, either at my residence, next door to Samuel Cartwright's store